

Lacombe Feed Store & Chop Mill
 Good Flaxseed Meal, cheap price; Oats or Barley Chop, \$1.00 per cwt., \$16.00 ton, sack extra. Order Timothy Seed and Seed. Flax from us while it's cheap.
STANLEY & WINSLOW, Props.
 Business phone 100-2 rings.
 Motto—"Live and Let Live."

The Western Globe.

Lacombe, Alta.

What I Claim
 I have The Best
 Smoking Mixture
 on the Market
McLear, the Pipeman

VOLUME VIII

CHAS. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager

LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1913

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



We will sacrifice the balance of our Heating Stoves at a discount of

23%
 Government Library Act
 or 1/3 off

Tank Heaters

Galv. Iron, reg. \$6.50
 to clear **\$4.50**
 Heavy, reg. \$9.50
 to clear **\$7.00**

Morrison & Johnston, Limited
 Hardware Implements Furniture

LOOK ABOUT YOU

You may see objects plainly, perhaps, yet at the same time be subjecting your eyes to harmful strain. You may need Glasses and yet not know it. If you are wearing Glasses, are you getting all the help you ought to get from them? Better make sure.

Eye examination is not a tedious or troublesome process, and we will give you straightforward and honest advice. Only when Glasses are absolutely necessary do we recommend them.

C. R. DENIKE

WATCHMAKER OPTICIAN JEWELER
 "If you get it at Denike's it's good."

COAL FOR SALE
DR. HARRINGTON, V. S.
COAL FOR SALE

For sale exclusively by

WILSON & MORTIMER

Real Estate and Insurance Agents

Corner opposite Adelphi Hotel, 62 ft. frontage on Railway Street, \$10,000. Terms arranged.

Lot 9, Blk. 8, Railway St. \$325. Terms.

Lot 14 and 15, on Lyle Ave., facing south; size 50 x 219 each. Price \$300 the pair or would divide. Terms to suit.

34 lots in Travers estate, Castor, will sell in pairs at \$85 each.

We have Calgary acreage and Lacombe, Langdon or Castor lots to exchange for farms.

Imperial Building, 60 ft. lot, well used and long sturdy bench. Price \$175. Easy terms.

OFFICE—Railway St., Lacombe. Phone 122

Desirable Toilet Soaps

Toilet Soaps should always be pure and dainty. Most people prefer soaps that impart a delicate odor to the skin. Manufacturers often take advantage of this fact and perfume cheap soaps that are unfit to use on the skin.

THE SOAPS WE BUY

are made especially for toilet purposes. They are pure and do not contain an excess of skin-destroying alkali. They can be used with hot, cold, hard or soft water and leave the skin clean, soft and comfortable.

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.

Fire Sale

of \$3,500.00 Damaged
 Goods for 30 days only.

Mrs. G. G. Mobley
 Barnett Ave. Next Door to Post Office

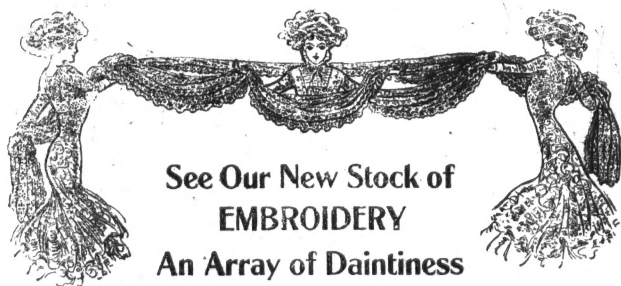
Who is Your Dentist?
DR. SHUTE!

Mrs. P. McDONALD
 Teacher of
 PIANO and ORGAN
 Painting in Oils and Water Colors
 CLASH ST. PHONE 149

F. TAYLOR
BLACKSMITH
 Horseshoeing
 a Specialty

New Arrivals in Beautiful Embroideries and Dainty Wash Fabrics

We are making an Advance Showing of the Latest Arrivals, Lovely Swiss Embroideries, Wash Fabrics, and a Beautiful Collection of Silks. You'll be very much interested noting any change in the New Seasons Goods, and what is more, delighted with such Quality and Value.



See Our New Stock of EMBROIDERY
An Array of Daintiness

Early this week we received one Spring shipment of Swiss Embroideries. They are the loveliest lot ever sent by the manufacturers of these much-called-for Goods. One striking feature of this New Stock is the extreme daintiness of all the designs, many of which have been worked by hand.

New All-over Embroideries, Flouncings, 27 and 50 inches wide, Corset Cover Embroidery in exquisite designs, Edgings, Insertions, Bandings.

Embroidered Muslin Dress Patterns, consisting of 3 1-3 yards Flouncing, 2 1-3 yards Muslin, and 3 1-3 yards Banding, in handsome designs and perfect quality. Splendid Value at \$10.00 and \$12.00

NEW SILKS

New Imported Silks of very excellent quality and beautiful coloring. All Silk Paillette, 36 inches wide, very special values would make up well for Blouses or Dresses, colors, Wedgewood, Saxe, Navy, Golden Brown and Reseda. Per Yard.....\$1.25
 Fancy Blouse Tulle, Per Yard.....\$1.00
 Black Double Width Satine, Per Yard.....\$2.50 and \$2.75
 White Satin Lustrous, 40 inches, Per Yard.....\$2.75
 Black Silk rebo de Chine, Per Yard.....\$1.75

New Shoes For Women

Our spring stock of Empress and Walk Over Shoes is complete. All the newest shapes are here. Past experience has taught us to deal largely with these makes, and we guarantee satisfaction.



Fine Values and Good Colors in our New GINGHAMS and PRINTS

All our New Gingham, Prints and everything in the latest style of Wash Goods for Spring will bring forth the admiration of our lady customers. The designs and coloring are exceptionally good, and we have made every effort to secure Fast and Good Washing Colors.

New Gingham, manufactured by Anderson's, Scotland; excellent ranges in the always popular designs, and also many new effects; Price, per yard.....15c and 17c.

New English Prints, Indigo, Light Blue, Pink, Grey, Black, Mauve, Red, and White grounds; good designs; will launder like new; perfectly free from dressing; Per Yard.....15c.

New colors and stripe effects in Crepons revived and to be fashionable this Spring.

\$2.75 Millinery Clearance \$2.75

To make a Sure and Quick Clearance of all our last season's Millinery, we have marked them at this extraordinarily low figure. Many, in fact most of these Shapes will find favor in the Spring. Up to as high a figure as \$15.00 regular price, none less than \$4.50. This exceptional opportunity will appeal to the economical woman, and she will buy one of these pretty Hats at.....\$2.75

Men's Sheep Lined Lace Boots \$1.75

Regularly selling for \$2.25 to \$2.50. This is Value pure; To Clear.....\$1.75

Value in White Damask Table Cloths

Exceptional Value and New Stock.
 Table Damask, bleached, 58 inches wide, in a good design. Unusual Value, Per Yard.....65c.
 Extra good value in Unbleached Damask, 66 inches wide and a good design; Per Yard.....75c.
 Better Qualities from \$1.25 up to.....\$1.75
 At \$2.50, Nice Designs in Fine Quality Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths, 10x4, exceptionally good value at, each.....\$2.50
 Liberal Prices for lovely quality Pure Irish Linen Cloths; range from.....\$3.00 to \$7.50

95c Suit, Mens Fleece Lined Under, ear

This is a very low price for these warm Yests and Drawers for Men; fleece lined; regularly sold at \$1.25. For a Quick Clearance, we have marked them, Per Suit.....95c.

F. E. McLEOD "The Store of Better Values" LACOMBE

S. W. PAISLEY Auctioneer

Watch for the Bills announcing
the big auction sale at

A. Fluke's Farm

6 miles east and 1 mile south of
Lacombe,

Tuesday, Feb. 18

Classified Ads.

WANTED

GIRL WANTED.
Good general servant wanted
at once. Apply to Mrs. A.
Stanley Stewart. J29-4c

FOR SALE

DRY STOVE WOOD FOR SALE
Delivered at \$1.50 a cord.
Phone 161. J. BULLIS, La-
combe.

BOAR FOR SALE.
Large, boned Duroc-Jersey
Boar pig for sale cheap.
Ten months old; weight 300 lbs.
Apply W. E. Key, Rural Phone
810. (J29-4c)

FOR SALE.
A Cutter, good as new. Ap-
ply H. W. Ross. (J29-3c)

Horse For Sale
A Chestnut Gelding, 6 years
old, 1,200 weight; broke single
and double.

P. H. Thibault
(J29-2p) Lacombe.

FOR SALE.
A good choice of young
horses, including some good
drivers and mares in foal.
2 Lumber Wagons,
4 Buggies, nearly new.
2 Demarets
Single and Double Light Har-
nesses.

Purebred Rose-Comb Brown
Leghorn Roosters.
Good Large House to sell,
rent, or trade for farm prop-
erty, situated on Nanton street.
Terms reasonable.

P. H. WINTER,
Phone 22, Lacombe.
(Jan. 8 ft.)

HORSES AND COWS FOR SALE
D. G. Pent, V.S.
1 mare, 1500 lbs., 1 mare,
1150 lbs.

Holstein bull calf, purebred,
grand dam's milk test for
one day, 97 lbs. One good
milk cow, 1 yearling heifer, in
calf. All pure bred and extra
quality.

Call, phone or write Dr. Pent,
2 miles east and 2 miles south
of Lacombe.

FOR SALE.
Five choice young Brood
Sows, will farrow about
middle of March, also about 200
bushels of Seed Spring Wheat,
Proctor variety.

Also about 600 pounds of
good Timothy Seed.

Apply to W. Newton, 2 miles
east and 1 mile south. Phone
205 Rural Line. (J29-4p)

FOR SALE.
N. W. 22-29-26, half-mile from
school and church, 2 miles from
C. N. R. Station, 35 acres,
broken, well fenced, buildings,
water; Phone on application.
For immediate sale, \$2,720.
Terms—H. McE. JAFFRAY,
Canyon, Lacombe P.O. J154c

SEED FLAX FOR SALE.
This flax has ripened a pro-
fitable crop in this locality for
the past five years; yield in 1912
15 bushels of clean flax per
acre; no mustard. Price, \$1.50
per bushel—FRANK JONES,
Lacombe, Alta. Phone 602.
(J29-4c)

SAWING OUTLET FOR SALE.
Eight-horse-power Ideal gaso-
line engine, ready mounted
with saw attached, and ten
inch grinder, for sale at the La-
combe Chop Mill. (J22-4c)

FOR SALE.
Barned Plymouth Rock Cock
erds for sale, \$2.00 each, from
line winter layers. R. L.
TRACY, 2 miles east and 1
mile north of Lacombe.
(J22-3p)

LOST

STRAY HORSE.
On the premises of J. C.
Jacobson, S4 16-38-25 W4, one
gelding colt coming 4 years old,
bay, white star on face, halter
broken, white on right foot,
very indistinct brand resem-
bling D, and some other letter or
figure, on right hand thigh,
very quiet, 30-12-12. J29-12

FOR RENT.
Half section of good farming
land adjoining town of Gads-
by, 250 acres broken (40 acres
summer fallow), good build-
ings, lots of water and all fenced
and cross fenced; to rent on
shares—Apply to J. J. DOUG-
LAS, Lacombe. (J22-3p)

MAIL CONTRACT TO LET.
Mrs. A. R. Coverdale wishes
to sub-let the mail contract be-
tween here and Rimbey. Ad-
dress communications to her at
Rimbey. (J15-4c)

Business Cards

A. W. MacDonald, B.A.
Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.

Solicitor for Union Bank of
Canada, B. G. DUN & CO., the
Canadian Bankers' Investment
and Savings Co., the Colonial
Loan and Investment Com-
pany, etc., etc.

Company and private funds
to loan on town and farm prop-
erty.
Lacombe Office - Merchants
Bank building.
P. O. Drawer 1 - Phone 6.

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Office:
DAY BLOCK, Lacombe Alta.

JOHN MCKENTY
Notary, Conveyancer, Accountant,
Official Auditor, Issuer of Mar-
riage Licenses.
Office: DAY BLOCK, Lacombe.

MUSIC
Miss Estelle Neff, teacher of
piano, harmony and theory.
Stuever's kindergarten method
for beginners. Will accept pu-
pils in Lacombe. Senior cer-
tificate, University of Toronto.
Box 4, Ponoka, Alta.

L. PETERKA
SHOEMAKER
Just behind Titworth's Fur-
niture store; all kinds of re-
pairs properly done. Am pre-
pared to do custom work of all
kinds.

Shoes and boots made to or-
der. All work guaranteed.

Veterinary Surgeon
R. ROBERTS
F.R.C.V.S.
Succeeding Dr. P. R. Talbot;
fellow of the Royal College of
Veterinary Surgeons, England;
member of the Alberta Veteri-
nary Association; gold and silver
medalist of the Glasgow Veteri-
nary college, Scotland. Ad-
dress Fortune Livery; Phone
23.

F. V. PARSONS
Nanton Street
ECLIPSE PUMP WORKS
Pumps and Fittings; Iron
and Steel Fences made to or-
der; General Fitting done at the
shop; Cycle repairs, Gun re-
pairs; Skate sharpening, etc.
Agent for Moore Lights.
Furniture bought and sold.

Sore Nipples and Chapped Hands
Are quickly cured by applying Chapped Hands
Cream. Price 25c per tin. Sold everywhere.

IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The teaching of an elementary course in scientific agriculture in the rural schools, and the establishment of summer schools to train teachers along these lines, the passing of legislation to provide for consolidated schools in rural districts and the giving to villages of the same power in regard to the medical inspection of school children as is possible in towns and cities were forwarded by the Hon. John R. Boyle, min-
ister of education, in his speech at the seventh annual conven-
tion of school trustees of Alber-
ta.

"This province," said Mr. Boyle, "is at the present time paying out of general revenue a considerable portion of the total cost of maintaining our public schools. Our grants to the schools are much higher than of most of the other provinces of Canada, and while I do not think it is likely that the provinces will be able to pay out of the general revenue any larger proportion of the total cost of education in this province than it is now paying, yet there may be at no distant date some changes made with respect to the manner in which these grants may be computed. There may be some change in the basis upon which the grants may be earned by our schools. I am not at the present time having prepared in the department statistics which will, when completed, give us the actual cost per diem of educating each child in the various classes of our public schools, both rural and urban. When this information is available the govern-
ment will then consider what changes, if any, should be made in the basis upon which our grants shall be paid.

Mr. Boyle referred to other resolutions of the convention as follows:
Conveyance of Children—I will consider this in connection with the resolution respecting consolidated schools. It is the intention of the government to introduce at the coming session legislation providing for the establishment of consolidated schools. I am quite satisfied that where the people can afford to establish a consolidated school they will make the better value for their money in educational results than they are able to get out of the ordinary rural school, and I believe that there is a considerable portion of this province in which consolidated schools may be successfully operated.

Arrears of Taxes—I think it would hardly be reasonable that land should be confiscated for one year's taxes. At the present time full payment is given to school districts to realize upon the goods of the party as-
sessed. This matter of enforcing the payment of taxes has been considered by the legislature at almost every session since we became a province. Under the Rural Municipalities Act the collection of these taxes goes over to the municipalities.

Summer Course in Plant and Soil Study for Teachers—The government has decided to establish a summer course for teachers where they will be given instruction in agriculture, nature study and domestic science, which will fit them to teach an elementary course in these subjects.

Rural School Minimum Assessment—I do not think that the legislature would be justified in arbitrarily placing an assessment of \$2 upon every lot. However, in a short time most of the subdivisions will be either inside of town or rural municipalities, they will be assessed under these acts at their actual value, which would appear to me to be a reasonable basis of levying taxation.

Our city and town school boards are authorized to employ doctors for this purpose. It is not, in my opinion, feasible to have medical inspection in the rural schools at the present time on account of the expense. Village districts may be given the same power as to health in this respect at the next session of the legislature.

Teaching of Hygiene and Scientific Temperance—A textbook on this subject, entitled "How to be Healthy," written by Haldimand, has been authorized by the department since your last convention and hygiene and temperance is being taught in our schools.

The resolution concerning the names of school lands was adopted by the Dominion govern-
ment, as the province has no jurisdiction over this money, it being controlled by the Dominion.

The resolution with regard to the system of writing in the schools had been referred to Arthur E. Hutton, expert in penmanship at Calgary Normal School.

Mr. Boyle then turned to re-
view the progress of education in the province. He said:

"When we consider that in this country about ninety per cent. of the children will receive their education in the public schools, and of the other ten per cent. not more than five per cent. will ever reach university, we cannot help being impressed with the importance of our public school system. No educational system can be complete without high schools and a university, and there must be a logical progression between the public schools, the high schools and the university but, after all, it appears to me that the emphasis of the Department of Education should chiefly be directed to endeavoring to increase the efficiency and raise the standard of our public schools. We have, I think, a program of studies which, if properly carried out, provides for a very sound public school education.

"Our difficulty in having it carried out consists chiefly in the qualification of our teachers. To teach well the various subjects, on account of the very rapid growth in our population in this province, we have been obliged for some length of time to draw our teacher supply from the other provinces of Canada and from the United States, and while we have been careful in granting certificates only to those possessed of high academic standing and sound educational training, yet we have to confess that many of these are lacking in the knowl-
edge necessary to teach some of those practical subjects which educationalists now believe should be taught in the public schools. I refer chiefly to the subjects of agriculture, domestic science and manual training.

"In the year 1912 there came to the province 601 teachers whose qualifications were recognized by the department and who were granted certificates. Of these 28 came from the Province of Saskatchewan, 228 from Ontario, 33 from Manitoba, 71 from Nova Scotia, 49 from New Brunswick, 36 from Prince Edward Island, 8 from Quebec, 98 from England and Wales, 26 from Ireland, 21 from Scotland and 1 from New Zealand. Of these 88 were granted first-class certificates, 354 second-class certificates, and 159 third-class certificates. The latter are temporary certificates, granted for three years. During the year we trained in our own normal schools 286 teachers, 82 of the first-class and 204 of the second-class, and yet we were obliged in 1912 to issue 414 provisional certificates or permits to persons, some of whom had not any educational training and many of them without any experience, but granted to prevent schools from being actually closed, it being impossible to obtain certificate teachers.

"In 1906 there were 748 school districts in this province. At the end of 1912 there were 2,029 school districts, and even this increase in school districts does not indicate the increase in the number of teachers necessary, because all our towns and cities during the same time, although each town continued to be a single school district, have increased their school buildings and the number of teachers very greatly.

"In the year 1909 the total amount of school debentures authorized was \$978,550. Last year, 1912, we authorized \$2,808,355.

"I am anxious to me that the object of a public school education should be to better fit the pupil to fulfill his or her duties in life. Keeping this aim in view we should endeavor, while not neglecting the ordinary subjects, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, to train the eye and hand to useful purposes and properly develop the physique. Our cities are commencing to do some very good work in promoting physical training, and the city of Lethbridge has all in its school system and in its domestic science and household arts, and the city of Lethbridge has gone so far as to have a gymnasium, a swimming pool, and a commodious building devoted exclusively to the teaching of these subjects. Up to the present time, however, our towns and villages have not taken up this work to any considerable extent. The difficulty in this case, it appears to me, lies chiefly in the question of instructors. The cities are able to employ specialists to teach this work. The towns could not afford to do so. We have very few certified teachers qualified to teach either manual training, or domestic science, and it appears to me that if these subjects are to be successfully taught in our town and village

schools it will have to be done by our regular teachers. In order, therefore, to equip the teachers whom we are training in our own normal schools, we have recently established the separate and the special instructors to teach these subjects to our teachers-in-training in both the Calgary and Camrose Normal Schools. It will be difficult to successfully teach these subjects in our rural schools so long as the present system of small districts prevails. The problem, however, will be reasonably well solved where consolidated schools are established, it being possible there to have the room and equipment, and with the school board conducted as a graded school the teachers will have the time to teach those subjects.

"The children in our rural schools are not, in my opinion, as much in need of the kind of training as are those in the urban settlements. Children upon the farm receive a great deal of practical instruction at home but there is one class of instruction which I think it is the duty of our public school system to supply in rural districts, and that is instruction in agriculture. I believe that if our teachers were properly qualified to teach this subject that it is quite possible to teach an elementary course in scientific agriculture in our rural schools, even in the ungraded small district school system in vogue at the present time. It should be an easy matter to have a garage, a place for domestic purposes, and a very simple equipment in the school itself. As the great proportion of the children who receive their training in our rural schools will be following agriculture as their profession in life, I think we are justified in endeavoring to give vocational education on agricultural lines in these schools. We intend commencing next summer to conduct every year the summer courses for the training of teachers along these lines. It is our intention to offer some inducements to teachers to take this course so that we hope in time to have all our rural teachers qualified to teach this elementary course in agriculture. We hope also to be able to have to teach manual training or domestic sciences, so that one qualified in each of these subjects may be available for each town and village in the province.

"The influx of population into this province in the last few years has been most remarkable. The next ten years will probably see a still more remarkable influx and it appears to me that it would be the ambition of the people who are here today to see to it that the boys and the girls who are being trained in our public schools should receive an education which will enable them to compete favorably and completely successfully with the children of parents who will come into this country during this generation.

"In order to assist the settlers in the new districts to get their school and organized on satisfactory boundaries, we have recently employed two men who devote their whole time to this work. We have also had prepared a set of plans and specifications for rural schools and a form by which a section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the school is to be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. (J56 m)

hotel panicle was introduced. This teaches us that no nation which lives on heavy traditional panicles and chop suey will rise very high in the scale of human intelligence.

Wheat is sold by the bushel to shoe-string speculators who buy it on margins and sell it with a sense of deep injury. It is a very exciting pastime to margin 30,000 bushels of wheat with collars, consisting of a bicycle pump and a Round Oak stove, but it is done every day by fascinated cashiers who hug the stock ticker at the close of the morning session. The price of wheat is fixed at Liverpool in such a manner as to cause several melancholy advances in the cost of flour.

Next to fish, there is nothing so good for people whose brains need reconditioning as wheat. If proof readers and compositors would eat two pounds of whole wheat for breakfast every morning, there would be fewer boneheads committed in the society column.

Do you know that more real danger lurks in a common cold than in any other of the minor ailments? The safe way is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a thoroughly reliable preparation, and rid yourself of the cold as quickly as possible. This remedy is for sale by Lacombe Drug Co., Ltd.

Mrs. T. J. Walshe, of Fort William, is visiting in Morning-side, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Driggs.

HE CAME TO CANADA AND FOUND A CURE

New York Engineer Praised Canada's GIN PILLS
You never can tell when you are going to have a kidney attack. It may be during a visit, on a journey, any time. It is wise always to have GIN PILLS with you, at hand. They are handy to slip into your travelling bag. Splendid for kidney and bladder troubles, Rheumatism and Lumbago.

By Broadway, New York.
"I bought some of your GIN PILLS at Victoria, B.C. last September. Your remedy I find, at 60 years of age, to give perfect relief from the kidney and bladder troubles incident to one of my age. I urgently recommend GIN PILLS to friends as being the one thing that does me good." E. G. WOODFORD.

If you are troubled by the attack of kidney and bladder trouble, but cannot get relief, before you learn by experience the great good GIN PILLS will do you. If you have the kidney, bladder, joints or ankles pain in the back, black specks floating in front of the eyes, take GIN PILLS. They will cure you of these symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble. See a box—6 for \$2.50. Sample free, writing National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS
Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the school is to be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. (J56 m)

Pioneer Meat Market



YOU ARE MISSING SOMETHING GOOD

If you have not tried our tender, juicy, wholesome meats—the best in town. We are satisfied with smaller profits than most butchers and therefore give our customers more for their money—a little better cut, thicker and more nutritious. Everything you get from us is choice and good.

COLE & SLATER

Telephone 15
Lacombe Alberta
Delivery at 9 and 11 a.m.

Save Money on Wall Paper

By having the work done now. We are clearing our stock of last season's goods to make room for the new stock, and we have many bargains in single room lots of very attractive paper. We'll be glad to show them to you.

Lacombe Wall Paper Store

KENT'S

ALEX. HALL

Building Contractor

Residents of Lacombe and district who intend building will be wise to consult me. Prices, plans and estimates prepared free of charge.

P.O. Box 275, Lacombe

J. Bullis

is now prepared to clean yards, haul manure, or do other team work.

G. A. HARDY TAXIDERMIST

For Sale Cheap:
Moose Head; fine specimen Golden Eagle, a snap; Squirrels, Birds, etc., at Bargain Prices; call and see. Bring your work here if you want good job.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

Arcade Stables

(Formerly P. H. Winter).

Having leased these stables from P. H. Winter, I am now prepared to do a general livery and feed business.

Special attention paid to farmers' business and feeding. On Sunday evening those attending church may stable their horses free at the barn.

General trading of all kinds.

TERMS REASONABLE

The Arcade Stables

THOS. DAGG, Prop.
Barnett Avenue.

Farm & Village

Property

FOR SALE

J. McNicol

Blackfalds, Alta

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE

DAY BLOCK - LACOMBE
Thorough Courses in
Business and
Stenography

APPLY TO
W. W. COXSEE, M. A., Prin.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphorus restores every nerve in the body to its proper normal condition and vitality. Phosphorus is the only natural element which makes you a new man. Price 25c per tin, or two for \$1.00. Mailed on receipt of 25c. The Sobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

OLD TIMERS HOLD A MOST SUCCESSFUL BANQUET

About sixty old timers—men and women—gathered in the dining room of the Adolph Hotel last night, the occasion being the inaugural banquet of the Lacombe Old-Timers Association. A splendid menu was provided, everything from hard tack to stowed cayenne being on the list. The catering was a credit to the management of the hotel, everything passing off without a hitch. After the dinner part of the program had been done justice to, the chairman, Frank Vickerson, in a short address made known the objects of the Association, and then took up the toast list.

The National Anthem was sung by all present when the toast, "Our King," was announced.

"Our Dominion" was responded to by the singing of the "Maple Leaf" by the assembled guests, and in neat speeches by Col. Gregory and H. A. Kennedy. The latter gentleman made a very humorous speech, and put the whole assemblage in a merry humor for the more weighty addresses following.

W. F. Puffer, A. M. MacDonald and "Jim" Cornwall responded to the toast "Our Province." The first two gentlemen cut their remarks short to allow Mr. Cornwall lots of time to tell the people of that wonderful north country, as yet undeveloped, and of which Mr. Cornwall loves to talk. The speaker very impressively told of the wonderful resources of that distant arctic to the north of Edmonton, and predicted a great future for it. All that was needed was means of communication, and he thought

this would be provided in the near future. He told of having met some of Lacombe's sons and daughters in that far away country, and reported that they were doing well. He paid a great tribute to the pioneer women of the west, and told of the little stories illustrating the good they were doing.

Mayor Halpin, in a delightful speech of about one and a half hours duration, replied to the toast, "Our Town and District," the other five gentlemen who were to assist not being present.

G. H. Hutton, in response to the toast "Agriculture," gave an interesting and instructive address on matters pertaining to farming and the cattle industry.

Revs. M. White, A. J. Paterson, F. W. Locke and Dr. Simpson, in short and interesting talks, replied to the toast "The Other Professions."

"Our Association" was replied to by Messrs. Morris, Barnett and Inskip in short addresses.

"The Ladies," coupled with the names of Mrs. Paterson and Mr. Quirk, called forth splendid speeches. Mrs. Paterson spoke of the great place the ladies held in the world, and their responsibilities. Mr. Quirk, in a very witty manner, made known his views on the subject—a subject with which he is apparently very familiar.

Amasy Driggs also was among the speakers of the evening, as was W. J. Morrill and A. F. McGill. Taking the severe weather into consideration, the attendance was good. Had it been warmer the capacity of the hotel would have been taxed.

THE CARNIVAL WAS A MOST SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR

Lacombe's new Municipal Rink proved its value as an ideal centre for the best of all sports on Monday last. For a while the committee were in fear and trembling lest there should be no ice, so mild was the weather. But a change came on Sunday and if the temperature was uncomfortably low no one grumbled, as we had a splendid sheet of ice. The arrangements were very carefully made and everything possible was done for the comfort and enjoyment of those attending.

In spite of the cold, some six hundred persons were present, a very large proportion of them being skaters in costume.

From first to last things went with a good swing, Captain A. Evans acting as marshal for the various events. Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Graham and Mr. Belcher very kindly acted as judges, and prizes, donors and winners is appreciated.

It would be very difficult indeed to say which event evoked the most interest. The march was very ably led by Mr. and Mrs. Garland, while the band succeeded in making merry music with half dozen instruments. Costumes descriptive of western life, historical characters and numerous other subjects were evidence of thoughtfulness and painstaking care.

The races were run off in splendid style, being very keenly contested. Mr. W. Reed ably acting as starter. It would be impossible to give a list of the many who so kindly helped. Those who decorated the rink so tastefully, a by no means easy task; those who took charge of the various departments, the gate, the rink, the refreshment room, cloak, reserved seats, etc., are all very heartily thanked for their strenuous work so willingly done. Then there are the ladies who donated cakes, etc., and the

To Increase the Output of Brick

Manager Vickerson, of the Lacombe Brick Works, is contemplating some very necessary improvements in that plant in the near future. It is the intention of the company, if satisfactory arrangements can be made to install a Raymond brick drier, the very latest thing in that line. This drier takes the place of the sheds already used, and has the advantage over them of not having to depend on the weather to season the brick. The drier is constructed of iron and brick, and is heated with wood or coal furnaces. It is said that the installation of this machine would increase the present output of the Lacombe works by a million or more a year. It is a comparatively cheap piece of machinery, costing complete about \$9,000.

As it is found impossible to supply the demand for brick from Lacombe, and as the price is bringing now is several dollars per thousand more than a few years ago, there should be no difficulty in raising this amount in Lacombe. The brick industry is a sure winner. Last year the Lacombe yard sold its entire output to Calgary and Edmonton contractors, and made a good profit. But the output under present conditions is not large enough to pay large dividends on the investment. Users of the very necessary product say that the quality of the Lacombe kilns cannot be excelled in Alberta. The clay is easily obtainable, and the quantity unlimited.

As this is an industry that will be of great benefit to the town and district, our citizens should be found willing to take up an issue of \$9,000 for the purpose above mentioned.

ACADEMY NOTES

The following are the latest arrivals—Harry Hansen, Percy, Alta; Henry Kindopp, Beiseker, Alta; Anna and Katrina Neufeld, Waldheim, Sask. Mr. Brigham, of Regina, Sask., spent a portion of last week auditing the Conference and Academy books. As duties called him back to his office in Regina before he had completed his work, he will return later.

Miss Lillian Hagman, of Morningside, is a visitor at the Academy.

John Stucareanu, of Coronation, was called to the attention of some business matters that demanded his attention. This will detain him so long that he will not return till next year.

The first semester examinations will close at 10 a.m. to day, when the music classes complete their test.

The teachers report that the students have done very well, there being but a small percentage of failures.

For chapel exercises this week the public reading class have been reading selections, this being a part of their semester examination. Monday morning a ladies' society favored us with a vocal selection, and yesterday the chorus sang.

Miss Edna Hansen, who has been visiting the school, has begun work in Lacombe. She intends attending school next year.

Elder Louis Halsweg and H. E. Stridstad arrived Monday evening, having driven from Louisville. They leave the last of the week for Red Deer.

Mrs. Otto Erickson, of Wheatland, arrived yesterday for a short visit.

Call at Comet Theatre for wholesale prices on Wall Papers; special prices on Oil Paints, etc.; farmers—J. H. McArthur, P. O. Box 242, Lacombe.

MAPLE LEAFS 8: L. I. H. C. I

The Lacombe Intermediate Hockey Club played their third game, Thursday, January 30th, against the Maple Leaf (senior) team, of Strathcona. Our boys had not been on the ice since the first of the year, consequently they brought home the short end of the score. The return game, which will be played off shortly, promises to be a fast one, as the locals are working hard and will go on the ice with a much stronger lineup. The "Secona aggregation" is a strong one and will keep the local team up on their toes at all times.

A good practice was held last night, after which a meeting was called and arrangements made for club room, goals and goal nets.

Some of the participants in the practice showed good form and the standard will probably be added to the team.

Some games are being ar-

anged for the near future, and Lacombe citizens will have the pleasure of viewing a fast bunch of youngsters.

BENTLEY NOTES

The Royal Bank of Canada BENTLEY, ALBERTA Sub-branch to Lacombe Office hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. EDWARD J. QUINN, Manager

More winter, we are getting a touch of it now and then. J. W. Shirley has two teams delivering telephones poles to the south of Bentley for the telephone department.

B. E. Williams takes over the Arcade Hotel from C. N. Chase on March 1st, and is slaughtering prices at his store in consequence.

R. C. Miles was taken in to Dr. Hines on Saturday with a piece of steel imbedded in his eyelid. He is getting along very well at present writing, and we hope will suffer no permanent effect.

A Socialist meeting is billed for the McPherson Hall, Bentley, on the 17th of February. Mr. Vincent Prosdhman, of Perimeter, will address the meeting.

Jens Larson attended the convention of school trustees at Edmonton last week, representing the Oxford District. Mr. Skjonsberg attended from the Stephenson District, but other representatives from this Valley were very few.

Messrs. Putland and Thorp are stocktaking this week.

James McPherson is very well pleased over the past month's business under the cash lamp.

C. F. Damon and Campbell went to Rimby on Friday night last to attend the Church of England social and incidentally to sell the boxes, as Mr. Damon chimes in this line.

The regular meeting of the Bentley Local U. F. A. will be held at the McPherson Hall on Saturday night, Feb. 8th.

Regular Woodman night, Friday, Feb. 7th. Royal Neighbourhood, Wednesday, Feb. 6th.

C. F. DAMRON Live Stock & Farm Sale AUCTIONEER

BENTLEY - ALBERTA 20 years' experience buying, selling, and trading live stock qualifies me as a valuator of your stock.

Can render service that will please. If not, no charges made. Write or phone me at Bentley for terms and dates.

J. P. McPHERSON Notary Public and Conveyancer Loans and Insurance.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses BENTLEY ALBERTA

REACHING THE FARMER AND TEACHING THE FARMER AGRICULTURE.

The measure of the Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture in the provinces, is, on the whole, an excellent one, conceived of by a non-partisan legislator; but, as the member of North Oxford expressed it, the want of today is to reach the farming population. This gentleman thinks the best way to do this is by illustration farms, dotted in various centers in the Dominion. Then generally of farmers will not go to the agricultural college except on an occasional excursion, and when they do go there they see little except the college; they certainly do not then learn anything there of a practical nature. The young fellows who attend the colleges as students do not go back to the farm in scores of instances, some becoming ordinary school teachers, others reading law, or entering business.

Now the money proposed to be devoted to agricultural education will be practically wasted unless the stay-at-home people can be reached. We want to catch the ordinary farmer, and to give him some agricultural education, not going into a lot of theory, but teaching him how to grow a bush up to sixty pounds in two months, teaching him how to make the hens lay better, teaching him how to make a cow produce ten thousand pounds of milk a year in place of thirty-five hundred, with practically the same feed, teaching him he can raise fifty, sixty, or seventy bushels of barley in place of twenty, and teaching him how he can raise thirty bushels of wheat as compared with the average wheat that is produced in Canada with what is produced in England; the farmers in England have been working their land for four or five hundred years, and yet they do not Canada nearly done in the per acre average crop, although much of our land is

nearly new. If the government can reach to teach the ordinary farmer these things, then it will be a wise expenditure. It does not reach the ordinary farmer much of the expenditure will be futile.

OF LOCAL INTEREST

Embroidering, Lace and Ribbon going half price at Mrs. Mobley's.

Isn't your Pork supply getting low? I have some more of the same good quality at good prices from \$9 lbs. up. Phone 95 or call—Thos. Thorp, Lacombe Meat Market.

James Gourlay returned last night from an extended trip to Ontario.

Mrs. U. E. Reeves will not receive on the 12th as heretofore, but hereafter will receive on the third Tuesday.

The Norwood Investment Co., of 612 Second Street, Edmonton, announce in another column their offering of some of the choicest land in Fort George District at \$14 per acre on very easy terms. Any reader of this paper may obtain full information by writing the Company, and it is possible that one of the Company's representatives will be in this town shortly.

The Town of Lacombe Electric Light Department have the latest thing in the form of a vacuum cleaner. The machine is a labor-saver, is light, and can be operated by a child. Call in and take it home with you; and if it don't make you blush when you see the dirt that it took out of your perfectly clean carpet or rug, you can have the machine. It operates from any lamp socket, uses very little current, and it will save you money at 40 and 50 cents a night.

A very enjoyable time was spent at The Empress Hotel on Saturday afternoon and evening, when a party was held in honor of Miss Tenn McDonald, who has been visiting there for the past week. Fourteen guests came down to a sumptuous dinner, got up as only Mrs. Lockman can do. The tables were beautifully decorated with carnations and maiden hair ferns, and with the beautiful costumes worn by the young ladies, presented a pretty picture. About 10 o'clock the party broke up, all voting Mrs. Lockman and Miss Blackey hosts of the highest calibre. Those present were the Messrs. McDonald, Miss Ross, Miss Caldwell, Vera Vickers, Grace Fortune, Ruby Vickerson, Jessie MacDonald, Nina Ross, Frances White, Anna Parker, Dorothy Parker, Chrissie Urquhart. The Messrs. McDonald returned to Edmonton Sunday.

Say, wasn't that Pork nice and sweet? You bet it was. Better repeat your order while prices are right. Phone 95, Lacombe Meat Market—Thos. Thorp.

Hospital Donations—Mrs. D. Gilmour, 50c; Mrs. Leslie, 50c; Mrs. Banks, 50c; Mrs. Reynolds (Clive), 1 coffee pot; Mrs. Lyod, a bundle of linen pieces.

Get prices on flour at Lacombe Mill before you buy. Special prices on 500 lb. lots. DANNER MILLING CO.

Comet Re-Opens

Mr. Shilleto is re-opening the Comet Theatre on Saturday evening, with a very special feature film. He has decided to only run pictures twice a week for the present, probably on Wednesdays and Saturdays. He will, however, have the very best features on these two nights, none of the ordinary reels being put on. He was in Calgary this week completing arrangements for a service, and was successful. The house will be warm and comfortable.

THE PROBLEM OF NATURALIZATION

The announcement made in the British Empire of Commons by the Colonial Secretary, that negotiations were on foot with the Canadian government on the question of the naturalization laws, will be a source of satisfaction if some of the existing anomalies be thereby removed. It is only necessary to consider specific cases to realize that reform is needed.

There is that of the Hon. J. G. Jenkins. He was the son of a British subject naturalized in the United States. Therefore he was an American citizen. He went to Australia, where he was naturalized, was a member of the South Australian parliament for twenty years, and became Prime Minister, yet he was a foreigner in Victoria or New South Wales, and was also a foreigner when he came over to England. Another is that of a Mr. Wolfenden, a German, who went to British Honduras in 1875, and became naturalized in 1901. Yet on putting the matter to the test he found that he was only a British subject whilst within the limits of British Honduras; elsewhere in the Empire he was a foreigner. So far as Canada is concerned a foreigner who becomes naturalized reverts to the status of his original nationality when he enters England, or any other part of the Empire.

There may, or may not, be a reason in all this, but so far as it affects the relations between the Motherland and the Dominion there is not much in the way of preventing the present disabilities being removed, and many would argue from it that the scheme will work towards that imperialism which is so much talked of. They could point to the policy of the great Roman Empire where the privileges accorded to the Roman

citizen held good in any part of that empire, even if the distinction was purchased. But in our Empire, carried on as it is at present, the subject is bristling with difficulties, and cannot be brought about without some interference in the internal policy of the countries which form its members.

The distinctions made in the manner certain British subjects are treated must appear incongruous. For instance a native of India, although a British subject, cannot enter Australia or South Africa unless he complies with certain rigorous restrictions. Again there is the case of British Columbia. Here a Japanese has a right of entry which is not possessed by a British subject from Hong Kong or India, and so on examples may be freely quoted.

The task of solving the problem of Imperial federation is a thorny one, and to bring it in to anything like idealism would require a considerable change in human characteristics. Of this, however, there cannot be very much hope, unless the passing centuries effect some wonderful transformation.

Take the season of the year when mothers feel very much concerned over the frequent colds contracted by their children, and have abundant reason for it as every cold weakens the system, lowers the vitality and paves the way for the more serious diseases that so often follow. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Lacombe Drug Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE Several good young Horses and Mares. 50 head Cows, most gentle milkers, due to calve during early spring. 20 head Heifers, rising 2 years old. 35 head Steers rising 2 years old. 100 head Mixed Steers and Heifers rising 1 year old. About 50 good young Pigs. Poland grades, ready to wean Feb. 15th, \$3.50 per head. R. V. BAGLEY, Lacombe. (F 5-2) Phone 615 Rural

Arlington Hotel

A. S. Steeves has taken over the Arlington Hotel, and is having it put in first-class shape.

Comfortable Rooms. Good Table. Rates Reasonable. Meals at all Hours.

Lacombe Alberta

For Rent

That desirable dwelling, first west of Mr. A. S. Stewart's.

Private Funds To Loan

On farm security. Rates moderate. Loans closed in a few days at small expense.

Fire Insurance

Is something you should look after carefully. I have the right companies and the necessary experience. Very easy rates for farm and school risks.

JOHN McKENTY, Day Block, Lacombe

BOARD OF TRADE HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Board of Trade was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, there being a good attendance of members. The President, A. Belcher, gave his report of the work of the Board for the past year.

The Board had done a lot of valuable advertising during the past twelve months, and Lacombe would doubtless reap the benefit from it later on. The finances were in good shape, there being a good balance to the credit of the Board after all expenses of the advertising campaign had been paid. Mr. Mitchell, of the Natural Resources Department of the C. P. R., was present, and gave the Board some valuable hints as to the best means to take to secure new industries. It was decided to keep on the good work started

and, and the plans for 1913 will be laid before the citizens in the near future.

The election of officers resulted in the following gentlemen being placed in office:

President—A. Belcher, re-elected.

Vice-Presidents—A. M. Campbell.

Secretary-Treasurer—Chas. B. Halpin.

Executive Committee—Messrs. W. E. Tees, R. H. Inglis, G. H. Hutton, J. Barnett, A. M. MacDonald, Jesse Fraser, W. F. Graham, H. L. Brown.

While the members of the Board were unanimous that Mr. Graham retain the office of Secretary-Treasurer, that gentleman declined the honor. His work during the past year has been of a most strenuous nature, and he thought a rest was due him.

Opposite C.P.R. Station
Sub-Branches, DENTLY and BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA

THE BANK HAS 187 BRANCHES IN CANADA

Lundy & Trimble

Leave your orders at our office,

SILKS

Natural

Pongee Silks

28 inch wide, per yd. 39c
All pure silk.
54 inch wide, per yd. 50c
Extra fine quality.

Colored

Pongee Silks

25 inch wide, per yd. 60c
Beautiful, soft, good wearing quality in—
Champaigne, Sky, Alice, China, Tan, Navy, Golden Brown, Sea Green, Heliotrope

Shot

Bengaline Silks

20 inch wide, per yd. 75c

In pretty mixtures of Navy and Green, Brown and Green, Blue and Tan

Special

All Wool Serges

48 inch wide, per yd. 60c
Black, Brown, Castor



Cloyer

Leaf Pattern Cups and Saucers

A Special Value, per dozen, 1.00



The Dry Goods Department lends itself to advertising more readily than the other departments, but value giving in these other departments is receiving as close and constant attention. We like our customers, however, to discover the good value giving for themselves in many cases. It is then no less effective as an advertisement.

DRESS SKIRTS

Panama Skirts

\$3.00

New Spring styles. High Waist line. All Wool Panama. Navy, Brown, Green, Black.
A Very Special Value.

Voile Skirts \$8.00

In Black only. New spring styles. Silk embroidered. Fancy Key Pattern.

Serge Skirts 4.25

Smart, up-to-date new high waist, and trimmed with Fancy Buttons, Navy and Black. Nice, Good quality Cloth.

Tweed Skirts 5.75

Oxford grey Tweed set-in yoke effect. 6 plaits in back. Box plait in front.

Misses' Wool Panama Dresses \$7.50

In Navy and Cardinal, Silk Soutache trimming to match. Contrasting Velvet Collar and Cuffs.

Pure Silk Paillettes and Messalines

36 inches, per yard \$1.00

Copenhagen, Tan & Taupe, Navy, Black, Cream, Golden Brown

House Dresses

Linen

House Dresses \$2.75

Natural color linen with white, green or blue stripes. New high waist line. Perfect fitting garments.

Gingham

House Dresses \$1.50

Bright Blue, Navy, Tan, Gray, Green, good quality gingham, plain serviceable style, open back or front.

A Lovely Assortment of New Swiss Muslin Embroideries

Insertions

10c 12½c 15c

Edgings

15c 17½c 20c

Galons

17½c 20c 25c

Flouncings

10½ in. - 25c and 35c
18 in. - 40c and 45c
24 in. 60c 65c 75c
42 in. \$1.00 and \$1.25

Allovers

22 inch - 75c and 85c



Bowls

Granite & White
from small to very large sizes
15c to 55c

TO MAKE REPRESENTATION MORE REPRESENTATIVE

An interesting amendment which has been made in the Irish Home Rule Bill provides that in constituencies which are to elect three or more members the election shall be on the principle of proportional representation. Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish party, in expressing approval of the amendment, said that it would give representation to the Unionist majority in the south-west of Ireland. The amendment, which was passed by a majority of 220, increases materially the scope of the application of the proportional representation principle in the proposed representative system for Ireland. Not only are all the members of the Irish Senate, but also the members in the House of Commons representing the chief cities of the island.

The object of proportional representation is to give effect to the democratic principle of self-government through representative institutions. The proportional representation system, which includes in its membership a large number of leading men in British public life, has sides of politics being represented, carries on an active propaganda, and last month held a model election to illustrate the workings of the "single transferable vote" system. Ballots containing twelve names were printed in all the London papers, and anyone was free to mark a ballot and send it to Cannon Hall, where on a day previously announced the counting was publicly done.

The election was supposed to be held in a constituency returning seven members to Parliament. The number of ballots marked was 47,874, and while the result had no political significance in the party sense, reflecting merely the views of those who took the trouble to vote, it is interesting to note that the seven "candidates" elected were Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Grey, Austin Chamberlain, Mr. Burt, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Snowden, in the order here given.

Under the "single transferable vote" system, used in the model election, each voter has

representatives of the city at Ottawa; they number very considerably more than one in five, but they do not elect one of the five representatives in the Ontario Legislature. In other cities electing more than one representative discrepancies are found, not so marked, perhaps, as in the case of Toronto, but still furnishing undeniable reasons which will make a representation more representative.

Robbery of Childhood

When the British people begin to study the measure that Mr. Birrell has been engaged drawing up, the aim of which is to give to the British educational system as great an efficiency as has the German system, they will find themselves discussing education from a different point of view. An innovation is always grievous to the British people, who cling to their usages with unreasoning tenacity, and this one contravenes all their inherited conceptions of what education ought to be. Still, if it is for the good of the nation, and if it is to be associated at least as well with English verse and song as with Latin declensions and syntax and that as much Latin will be usefully acquired by a nation developed on national lines, as by one into which it was prematurely hammered at the cost of almost all else. The English people are known to other nations as distinctive practical. Their way of making use of things that others had thought out used to be a proverb among the Germans. And when this question of practical training is settled, as it must be, by the masses, it will be found that they at least have only one idea of schooling, and that is fitness for the pursuit of happiness and comfort.

But the moment the nation begins to face the question of education from its practical side it will find itself hampered in the race with other peoples with a tremendous handicap. We begin by putting our children back a year by burdening them with a load of unnecessary things to learn. Much more than half of the English arithmetic book would be wiped out if that country adopted the decimal system throughout. Then there is our wonderful spelling as codified by Dr. Johnson. Its only commendation is that it is

supposed to preserve to us philological lore as to the history of the words, but a good deal of it is misleading even from that point of view. The emendations which the simplifiers have recommended are reversions to old practice. The English race if it could only break the "spell" that the Johnson wizard cast upon it, it would leap ahead and other peoples would flow "to the brightness of its rising." The very generation to come would be saved a year's worse than useless work, at the most previous and irrecoverable loss of life, in laying rubbish for the foundation of its life structure, and would substitute for it something really educative.

Every teacher knows the hardship of having to teach children of four and five that letters represent sounds and then immediately to show them that as far as regards our commonest and simplest Anglo-Saxon words they do not. They only sometimes represent sounds at all and the sounds they do represent can only be known by acquiring the pronunciation of each word separately. The child makes no protest against being thus fooled. Beautiful is the faith of a child. But it is bewildered. Indeed a sympathetic teacher feels as though it were an act of treachery to teach the innocents that these symbols stand for sounds and then have to disillusion them. The child is happily unconscious of the first shock, the growing youth never questions the convention, and the adult holds it more sacred than his mother's faith. All the time the language goes on changing. Spelling has ceased to be a guardian of pronunciation, which changes more freely from age to age, and from country to country than if the spelling represented sounds. Unless we are content to regard our written speech as a sign language like the Chinese, we shall have to change it some time, and the longer we put it off the longer the folly. Sir Isaac Pitman, whose centenary was just being celebrated, received honor for creating a phonetic spelling in shorthand. Why did not the nation honor him if he did not render it a great service?

Inefficiency and Waste

In common with the rest of the world we are living in a time of high prices, says Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, in his annual address to the shareholders of the bank. Sir Edmund is probably better qualified than most to be in a better position, as head of a bank with three hundred and fifty-nine branches scattered all over Canada, to discuss the reasons for the high cost of living than almost any other man. He adds greatly to the interest in his remarks on the subject by immediately allowing that the increase in the production of gold has cheapened gold, and produced the world factor in the problem. We were assisting on this for years before the financiers could be got to take note of it. Eliminating this factor from the discussion, Sir Edmund proceeds to inquire as to what special causes have made for dearer living in Canada. First of all he finds the country roads to be the weak link in the conveyance of food from farmer to consumer. Our railways are probably as efficient as there are anywhere, but we have not run out from them that net work of provincial highways linked up with township and county roads that allows of the railways effectively serving a broad belt of country. Farmers can get from distant farms to the railways, but often over such miserable roads, with no surfacing material, as makes the journey expensive. To the cost of hauling over these roads, Sir Edmund attributes the leading share in that part of the high cost of living that is peculiar to Canada.

In looking over Canada as a whole, he finds the second cause of the high cost of living to be the "inefficiency of most kinds of labor." This is a charge of very grave import to the nation. We work hard, but we do not work well. The charge is that we are wasting our effort. It must be eight or ten years since Lord Roseberry made "efficiency" the most prominent part of his program for the nation. To achieve it he wished the nation to adopt not only the decimal system of weights and measures. For the last three years efficiency in

labor and in management has in the United States been one of the most talked of and written subjects. A dozen or more periodicals have been started to devote themselves to its study and practice. In Canada we have done something too. We have as fine agricultural colleges as any country. We have as progressive a Department of Agriculture as any other country, thanks to the long and able work of Mr. Sydney Fisher, and to his capable successor. We have splendid science colleges, and are beginning to realize the importance of technical schools.

Yet we are told our work is not efficient, and indeed it is not satisfactory in many ways. The highly trained workman of the Old Country, who has learned his trade and stuck to it, his ambition being to be perfect at it, is the exception, not the rule, and he is often helpless outside of his rut. In the technical schools will bring back both honor and ability to the trades, but as yet we have few of these, and they are very new. Waste is Sir Edmund Walker's third cause for the high cost, and it is an astonishing one considering the number of Scotch among us, and the frugality generally practiced on the farms. In scores of ways our habits have become more costly. A whole suit is discarded when a single garment looks old. No one can watch any process of building or replacement without being struck with the recklessness with which the old material is destroyed. Sir Edmund takes for illustration the waste in Pullmans and hotels. It seems a little as if the disagreeable idea so prevalent in the United States a few years ago, that it was not good manners to eat all that was served to one, has got a new lease of life in Canada.

It used to be considered close and a sign of poverty to eat all of any plateful. The free-handed traveller showed his lavishness more by the food he wasted than by his apparel. To order a dollar steak and eat a small piece out of it was an ordinary proceeding. If the people who are wasting their food in Canada are doing it on the assumption that it is good food, or a sign of wealth, they are safe in taking a wealthy bank president's opinion that it is neither the one nor the other. There is also enormous

loss in the misuse of food before it is served by waste and bad cooking. A man can live actually better on fifty cents a day in a frugal European country than at two dollars a day here, where food is wasted and spoiled.

Classified Ads.

WANTED.

For Feb. 20th, good girl for general housework in family of three; no children; best wages and permanent place to the right person. Apply to Mrs. W. N. Morrison, or at office of John McKenty.

GIRL WANTED

For general housework; good wages.—Apply Mrs. J. B. Harrington, Edmonton Trail. (F5-2c)

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Farm work, year round. Wanted, thoroughly competent married man for farm 2 miles from Lacombe; free house, etc. Address H. A. Kennedy, Lacombe. (F5-3c)

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For information leading to the recovery of one black horse rising 6 years old, F-B monogram on left shoulder, also brand on left jaw; strayed from Jones' Valley about Nov. 1st. H. F. WELTON, Clive R. R., Alberta.

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One registered Yorkshire Boar for sale 17 months old. Apply to F. B. Stewart, Rural Phone 704, Lacombe. (F5-3c)

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Two good Heaters, one first-class Coal Stove and one Wood Stove, nearly new, at a snap. See J. T. Parker, Edmonton Trail Lacombe. (F5-2p)

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On the premises of R. V. Bagley, Tp. 38, Sec. 22, R. 25, W. 4th, one White Pinto Mare, age about 5 or 10, weight 1,000 lbs. Brand VV7 on left thigh. A. J. LESTIE, Brand Reader. (F5-3c)

Aviation Wool, all colors, large skeins, 10c., at Mrs. Mobley's.

THE EASTERN QUESTION OR THE TURKISH POWER IN THE LIGHT OF PROPHECY

By L. A. Smith.

(Published by Request.)

For many years there has existed in that part of Europe lately dominated by the Turk, a political situation of more than usual interest. It has long been the political centre of Europe, to which at frequent intervals all eyes have been drawn by the clouds of impending war. The unsettled relations between Turkey and the Balkan states have long kept in unstable equilibrium the peace of Europe and of the world. Recognizing the utility of all efforts to establish permanent quiet in this troubled region, at least while the Turk remains upon the scene, statesmen have come to regard it as the probable starting point of that expected general war presaged by the armings of the nations, and which is associated in many minds with the Scripture prophecy of Armageddon.

This peculiar and unstable condition of affairs in the Near East has given rise to what is designated in the political parlance of the day as the "Eastern Question."

This question derives its interest and importance from several facts. In the first place, the Turk exists in Europe as an invader, and the representative of a strange and alien religion. Coming from the deserts of Asia, the Mohammedan hordes descended upon Europe like the visitation of a plague, which indeed they were, sent by the Almighty to scourge a corrupt Christendom for its sins. For five centuries the Mohammedan kingdom has held a place among the powers of Europe, but separated from them all by the deep and wide gulf of an anti-Christian religion. This alien religion with the characteristics which it has imparted to the Turkish people and system of government, has debauched Turkey from the recognition accorded to other powers in the European family of nations.

This alien anti-Christian power, nevertheless, occupies a situation which puts it in possession of vast importance and the most coveted in all Europe. Controlling the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles, Turkey holds the key to communication between the Black and Mediterranean Seas. The possession of Constantinople is an advantage which would give to any one of the great nations of Europe a preponderance of power which none of them has possessed since the days of Napoleon.

Another fact is that Turkey holds this key position in Europe not because she is able to do so of herself, but because the mutual jealousies of the great powers prevent any of them from acquiring it. As long as they might take Constantinople so far as Turkey is concerned, but the nation that attempted it would have to reckon not only with Turkey but with all the other powers as well. Russia in particular eyes Constantinople because it would give her a long-sought harbor in ice-free waters. Several times Russia has been within striking distance of the Turkish capital, but each time she has been halted by the challenge of her powerful neighbors to the westward.

Still another fact of interest is that while Turkey is not rated high among the powers of Europe, and has long been known as "the sick man of the East," she is a part of the vast Mohammedan kingdom, which is one of the greatest powers in the world. The subjects of the Sultan number but a few millions, but the followers of Mohammed are numbered by hundreds of millions, and the Sultan of Turkey is chief caliph of the Mohammedan world. Any aggression upon the Sultan and his territory is sure to be resented by followers of "the prophet" in all lands, and the question of driving out the Turk and the extinction of his power in Europe involves the question of a general Mohammedan uprising in its defense.

Such are some of the facts

which invest with a peculiar interest this "Eastern Question," the question of the final disposition of the "sick man" who has been permitted upon the Bosphorus. And to these is to be added another consideration, unperceived by the world's statesmen, but weightier and more important than all others, which it is the purpose of this treatise to set forth.

For it is a fact that the career of the Turk—the alien power that first came upon Europe as a scourge from the Almighty—is a subject of inspired prophecy, and the close of his career is associated in prophecy with events of the point of Europe, the chief strategic point of Europe, this government resting upon the jealousies of other nations, and whose empire has long been slowly but surely crumbling to pieces. God has made this a sign to the world of a great and solemn event, which is now impending, in which all men have a vital interest, whether they are aware of the fact or not. What that interest is we now go to show.

We turn to the prophecy of the prophet Daniel, in which is given an outline of events in the careers of certain of the nations of the old world, including Turkey, reaching from the days of the prophet Daniel down to the close of time. The prophecy opens with the reign of these of the kings of Persia, who were to be followed by a fourth king of great wealth, who was to stir up his empire against Greece. There is no difficulty in identifying this fourth king, who was to stir up his empire against Greece, who was famous for his riches, and who invaded Greece with an army which according to Herodotus amounted to more than five millions of soldiers. His campaign, however, came to a disastrous end.

Verse three of the chapter introduces "a mighty king" who should stand up and "do according to his will," yet whose kingdom was to be broken and divided toward the four winds of heaven. Here is a plain reference to the career of Alexander the great, who died suddenly at the height of his career, leaving no posterity to rule after him. The dominion of the world fell into the hands of his generals, and in the course of a few years became divided into four parts, ruled over by four of his leading commanders. These four divisions lay toward the four leading points of the compass, north, south, east and west. Cassander had Greece and the adjacent countries, which lay to the west, Lysimachus had Thrace, which then included Asia Minor, and the countries lying on the Hellespont and the Bosphorus. This was the northern division of the empire. Seleucus had Syria and Babylon, constituting the eastern division, and Ptolemy had Egypt and the neighboring countries, lying to the south.

At this point in the prophecy we find reference made to the "king of the south" and the "king of the north," these kings being evidently the rulers of the southern and northern divisions of the empire. The eastern and western divisions disappear, being absorbed into the remaining two. Cassander was conquered by Lysimachus and his kingdom annexed to the northern division, and Lysimachus was in turn conquered by Seleucus, who thus became ruler of three of the four parts of the empire, leaving only Ptolemy on the south to divide the empire with him. There were then but the two divisions of the empire—the southern and the northern, and the rulers of these two divisions are referred to throughout the remainder of the prophecy as the "king of the south" and the "king of the north." Whatever power occurred

in Egypt and the surrounding countries is at that time the "king of the south," and the power occupying the territory of the northern division of Alexander's empire is at that time the "king of the north." It is essential to keep this point in mind.

Ptolemy, an annexed Cyprus, Phoenicia, and other neighboring countries and thus became "strong" (verse 12). Seleucus, with three parts of the empire under his rule, was "strong above him."

The wars which followed between the king of the north and the king of the south, with the changes resulting from the rise and fall of these two kings, are outlined in verses 6-13. In verse 14 a new power is introduced, designated by the phrase "the robbers of thy people."

The following verse makes it clear that Rome, that mighty kingdom which was then rising into prominence, and by which the Jewish nation was overthrown and destroyed, is brought into the prophecy at this point. In verse 16 the subject of Palestine is introduced, and in verses 17-19 allusion is made to the career and sudden end of the great Roman, Julius Caesar. Verse 20 brings in the career of Augustus, who was to reign in Luke 2:1, there forth a decree that all the world should be taxed.

The "king of the north," with which power this treatise is especially concerned, is not mentioned in the prophecy again until we reach verse 40. The preceding verses (36-39) outline the career of France during the French Revolution, when the people threw off all spiritual restraint, the nation became openly atheistic and introduced the worship of reason. This was in 1794, Marianne—the "desire of women" (verse 37)—was declared to be a mere civil compact, to be terminated at will by the contracting parties, and the land was divided into gain" (verse 39) by the confiscation of two-thirds of the landed property of the kingdom, by which an immense revenue was secured by the government.

In verse 40 the "king of the north" again comes into view, at a time designated as the "time of the end" comes at the close of a period of persecution to the people of God, and if as would naturally be supposed, this persecution which is foretold during the Dark Ages, when fifty millions or more persons suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Papacy, the "time of the end" is marked by the termination of the period of papal supremacy in 1793, when time Pope Pius VI. was carried into captivity by the French under Marshal Berthier, and the papal power received a deadly wound.

At the time of the end, says verse 40 of the prophecy, the "king of the south" shall come against him like a whirlwind, and with many ships." We have seen that the power of the south shall come against him like a whirlwind, and the prophecy is speaking at this time is France. The "king of the south," says this verse, shall push at him (France) and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind."

The "king of the south" is the power that was ruling in Egypt, the southern portion of Alexander's empire. History informs us that at the "time of the end," that is, in 1789, France, under the leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte, invaded Egypt, and Egypt could offer but a feeble resistance, expressed in the prophecy by the phrase "push at him." Much more formidable opposition, however, came against the French from another quarter, for Turkey declared war against France, and at Acre, on the Mediterranean coast, Napoleon was halted and turned back from his scheme of conquest by a Turkish force of infantry and cavalry, assisted by the combined fleets of Turkey, Russia and England. Thus the "king of the north" (Turkey) came against him (France) like a whirlwind out of the desert with "many ships."

"He shall come to his end," says the prophecy, "and none shall help him." Note the latter phrase. In the past, on every occasion when he has been backed by a powerful force, Turkey has been helped from without. Other nations have come to his assistance. This has been the case for over a century.

In the war with France in 1798-1801, England and Russia assisted the Sultan. In the war between Turkey and Egypt in 1838-1840, England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia intervened in behalf of Turkey. In the Crimean War, 1853-1856, England and France were the allies of the Turk, and in the Russo-Turkish war after Russia had moved the outposts of her empire almost to Constantinople, the powers of Europe intervened and compelled Russia to surrender the territory back to Turkey.

But a change has come. A short time ago Turkey was suddenly attacked by Italy, and being without sea power was at a fatal disadvantage in the war, and being able to send troops across the Mediterranean to the scene of action, Italy was plainly the aggressor, and had no better reason for her aggression than that of territorial aggrandizement. Turkey needed the expected help from some of the powers to intervene, but no response came from the chancelleries of Europe. Only ominous silence followed the putting forth of her pleas. Turkey realized that the time had come when she stood alone, and that any such aid which was to be had as she could work out by her own efforts. And with this situation of Turkey is associated in prophecy the declaration, "He shall come to his end."

And now we come to the point at which we have been aiming in this treatise, the great fact pertaining to the present aspect of the Eastern Question which is not perceived by the masses of men of the world, because it is revealed only in the prophetic word. While events are taking place on the Bosphorus at which the world is looking on with interest, an event of transcendent interest and importance to all people of every land is taking place in heaven. What that event is we are told in the next verse of the prophecy, the first verse of chapter twelve: "At that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people, and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since that time, and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book."

When the Turk is driven from Europe, and sets up his capital at Jerusalem, then follows the "standing up" of Michael and a time of trouble such as never before has been known upon the earth. Who then is Michael? and what is meant by his standing up? In Jude 9, Michael is called the archangel, and is the one whose voice awakens the dead at the resurrection day. 1 Thess. 4:16. But it is the voice of the Son of God that raises the dead, as we learn from John 5:28. Hence Michael the archangel, is none other than the Son of God, our Saviour. His standing up is the beginning of his reign. The meaning of the expression is made plain by its use when speaking of the reign of earthly monarchs, as in Dan. 12:2, 3. And the beginning of Christ's reign means that he will then have laid aside the garments of his priesthood, finished his work as mediator between God and sinners, and stepped out from between guilty man and the wrath of God. No wonder that there will then follow a "time of trouble" such as has never before been known upon the earth. With no more mediation for sin, the period of human probation will be ended, and the seven last plagues will immediately fall upon the earth.

And at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book." The fifth verse of Revelation 20 affords a comment on this statement. "And

whoever was not found written in the Book of Life," it says, "was cast into the lake of fire." This is done in connection with the final judgment. We learn therefore from this first verse of Daniel 12 that the only persons on the earth to escape the trouble that is coming will be those whose names are written in the Book of Life.

This, reader, is what there is for you and for every person in this Eastern Question. It is one of God's great signs that he has set before mankind, of the approaching end of the world. He has taken this strange situation in the Near East, which has so long attracted the attention of the nations, as a means of calling attention to this great and all-important truth. For many years the signs of Turkey's withdrawal from Europe have been before the world. Since the early part of the previous century, the domain of the Ottoman has been shrinking up. Piece by piece, the empire of the Turk has been crumbling. Bulgaria, Servia, Eastern Rumania, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, Rumania, Montenegro, and Greece, were at no very remote time parts of this empire. Piece by piece all these portions of Turkish territory have been severed from Ottoman rule, and lastly has come the loss of Tripoli, by a war which is but just concluded. And it is altogether probable that that if it does not result in driving the Turk from Europe altogether, will leave him but a bare foothold on European soil. The approaching end of the Turkish kingdom is plainly visible. The "great river Euphrates" in

Scripture used as a symbol of the Turkish power—is evidently here long to be "dried up" (Rev. 16:12), and this is prophesied as taking place in connection with the seven last plagues.

Are we ready for the consummation which is heralded by the impending dissolution of the Turkish power? Are our names "written in the Book?" Is your name there? This, reader, is the most important question with which you can possibly be concerned today.

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When you want a reliable medicine for a cough or cold, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Lacombe Drug Co., Ltd.

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J. H. McArthur is removing paper at wholesale price. It is his Paint and Paperhanging business, and cost nothing to look over these samples. Why not come and see them before they are gone? Barnett Avenue, and will you buy or send away for your paper. My 1913 samples are the best that ever came into per roll. We hang paper for 17 1/2 cents P.S.—I do work out of town without extra charge.

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BAKERY the BEST Always

THE WOMAN WHO THINKS there is no saving or satisfaction in doing her own baking is perfectly right. A little careful thought would convince any housewife that it really doesn't pay—especially when you can buy such delicious bread, rolls, cakes, pies, pastry, etc., at Beatty's which are made equal to the best home-made. Just try them.



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DON'T SKIP THIS because if you do not want any candy today you may tomorrow, and then you'll remember that we have the kind you want—the pure, fresh, wholesome kind that not only tastes good but is good. Our candies are made fresh every day, and we have every kind of confectionery to suit everybody's taste. No cheap candies, but low priced candies that are good. Our Ganong's at 60c a pound gives a wealth of sweet delight at a very little cost.

Government Loses A. & G. W. Appeal

London, Jan. 31.—The Privy Council today allowed the appeal of the Royal Bank of Canada against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Alberta in the Alberta and Great Waterways cases.

Lord Chancellor Loreburn, in delivering judgment, said, that the appeal involved questions of the greatest importance, and he reviewed exhaustively the grounds of appeal. He described the provincial government's agreement with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, the situation in 1910, the sale of bonds and other matters leading up to the appointment of a royal commission inquiry. While this commission was sitting there was a change of the provincial government.

The new administration introduced and passed two statutes, and on the validity of the first of these the question to be decided in this appeal turned.

The statute after setting out in the preamble that the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company had defaulted in the payment of interest on bonds and in construction of the line and then ratifying and confirming the guarantee by the province of the bonds, proceeded to enact that the whole of the proceeds of the sale of bonds and all interest thereon, including such part of the proceeds of their sale as was then standing in various banks in the name of the "treasurer of the province, or otherwise, and comprising after all the six million dollars for the interest in the appellant bank, should form part of the general revenue fund of the province free from all claim of the Alberta and Great Waterways Company and be paid over to the provincial treasurer without deduction.

It was also provided, said the lord chancellor, that notwithstanding the form of the bonds and guarantee the Province of Alberta should, as between itself and the railway, be primarily liable on the bonds and should indemnify the company against any claims for damage or loss by interested parties.

By another statute, passed at the same time, any person claiming to have suffered loss or damage in consequence of the passing of such act might submit his claim to the government. The lord chancellor went on to cite the steps subsequently taken in the legal proceedings following the claim for damages by the appellant bank. Continuing, he said:

"The Lordships are not concerned with the merits of the political controversy which gave rise to the statute whose validity is now impugned. What they have decided is the question whether it was within the power of the legislature of the province to pass the act of 1910.

They agree with the contention of the respondents that in a case such as this it was in the power of that legislature subsequently to repeal the act which it had passed. If this were the only question which arose the appeal should be disposed of without difficulty, but the act under consideration does more than modify existing legislation.

It purports to appropriate to the province a balance standing at special accounts in the banks, and so change its position under the scheme to carry out which the bondholders had submitted their money.

"Especially as the case was argued in judgments of learned judges in courts below," went on the lord chancellor, "their

lordships were not satisfied that what appears to them to be the fundamental question at issue, has been adequately considered. It is a well established principle of English common law that when money has been received by one person which in justice and equity belongs to another person, under circumstances which render the receipt of it a receipt by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff, the latter may recover as for money had and received to his use. This principle stands to cases where the money has been paid for a consideration that has failed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Is there such a thing as a by-law in Lacombe compelling property owners and tenants to keep the sidewalks clear of snow. If so, the authorities are very slow in enforcing it.

The sanitary inspector, if such exists, should get busy, as there are some very unsightly things in plain view from the public street.

The American authorities are having considerable trouble getting to John D. Do not come to Lacombe, John D., or the police here will get you sure.

If the party who purloined the jug of colored water and mirror from a well-known citizen would return the jug and mirror the owner would be satisfied, as the "juice" was poor stuff anyway.

Some of the streets in town are so blocked with vehicles of all kinds that it would be impossible for the fire brigade's auto trucks to pass without a collision, probably with fatal results to the brave fire fighters. Why not keep the streets clear?

Battling Nelson is taking on a new stunt. He and "Billy" Sunday are going to tour the country as evangelists. The "Battler" has been up against wops' propositions before.

A Chicago preacher has started an escort squad in his church, and the attendance has doubled. Good scheme that. No doubt several "knots" will be tied as a result. Could this town stand one.

Moving picture promoters in Winnipeg are making an effort to keep the shows open on Sunday. Why not let the other resorts keep going and they could see moving pictures in real life.

The citizens of Lacombe are assured of having a waterworks system this summer. They have a rink and they have to get water to make ice.

The Intermediate Hockey Team played St. Catharines last week. They got beat, of course, but "Billy" Reid was not with them.

THE COMMENTATOR.

Here is a message of hope and good cheer from Mrs. C. J. Martin, Boone Mill, Va., who is the mother of eighteen children. Mrs. Martin was cured of stomach trouble and constipation by Chamberlain's Tablets after five years of suffering, and now recommends these tablets to the public. Sold by Lacombe Drug Co., Ltd.

Mrs. Burris is very much pleased with the number of ladies that turned out to the cent tea and sale of baking at her house, which amounted to the net sum of \$30.

Educational Progress in England

Long ago an English philosopher said that the English mind was one of compromise in political philosophy. The word "compromise" did not mean a surrender of principle, as it has in common use come to imply. It simply meant that in their political action the English people are not usually led or dominated by a single idea, but by a complex of ideas. The development of English education has been such a complex, and the education acts of recent years have been the compromise results of contending principles. The first, and which definitely called for a state organized system of public instruction was that of Mr. Forster in 1870. It had been long demanded by the utilitarians on the one hand, and first urged by Carlyle, the first opponent of the utilitarians, on the other hand. All kinds of reasons welcomed or opposed the new public or "board" schools, as they were called from the fact that they were placed under the direction of local or municipal boards.

The influence of the ideas of Herbert Spencer as to what kind of education is of most worth led to an attempt to make the teaching of the board schools as directly practical as possible. The people who desired a more literary culture for their sons and daughters could not afford to continue to doubt the value of the schools to the schools, that special character. The board schools were for the mass of people who had to make their way in trades or business. Yet there were all kinds of pretexts against the aim of the board schools to develop practical efficiency in the pupils; knowledge that was of use in life, particularly in a trade or business, must be destructive of all true culture. The board school product would be a mere, horrid Gradgrind, and he soon became the subject of jibes from the popular novelists. It required the exercise of all their literary charm on the part of Huxley and Tyndall to prove that the science of common things might serve the purposes of culture for most people quite as effectively as the history of the Peloponnesian war, before public opinion became reconciled to the board schools. Leaving out the long struggle between churchmen and nonconformists, the next and last stage in the history of English education has been the recognition of the superiority of the schools of Germany in fitting their products for industrial life. During the last ten years this fact has been urged with great force by number of the most eminent English educationists, whose conclusions have been based upon close and accurate observation.

The truth is now realized that the struggle for industrial supremacy must be fought in the schools with the same energy that is displayed in building dreadnoughts to maintain naval supremacy. The announcement that the Asquith Government is to take the question up in earnest may be regarded as the recognition of a demand for national efficiency. All educationists, history goes to prove that forward movements with a definite aim bear fruit rapidly. It is only a few years before the present school generation becomes the most energetic part of the population. The Government proposes to increase its grants by a sum of ten million dollars. The expansion in government aid during the last 10 years, since the board schools came into operation, has been enormous. In the first year it

was only three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; in the last year it was over seventy millions. The sums raised by the people in rates, endowments, subscriptions, and so forth, in England and Wales, now exceed one hundred million dollars a year. That is, roughly, equivalent in proportion to population to twenty-five million in Canada. And as more is needed, it is to be forthcoming. It is altogether probable that the greatest need is the improvement of secondary education, and such encouragement as will ensure a larger proportion of the pupils going forward to and completing the course of secondary instruction. Germany's success is due not merely to the excellence of her higher schools, but to the large numbers who complete the courses in them. The new movement in the mother country should encourage us also to go forward. It is plain that we are being left behind in the educational race.

Correspondence

Dear Sir,—It would seem that the people who attended the Oliver-Dick Clark meeting were not alone in their expression of outward visible signs that the Borden navy policy was good enough for them. It has been manifested by the scenes in the House at Ottawa that the M. P.'s, incited by the ex-ministers to go out through the constituencies and test public sentiment for Laurier's naval policy, have come back as gentle as lambs and prepared to let the Borden proposals pass the House. The holding up of the Government, obstructing the passing of the bill voting \$35,000,000 for three dreadnoughts is no longer popular. The Liberals outspun themselves in their endeavor to circumvent the Hon. Mr. Borden, while Sir Wilfrid let go his opportunity and persistently did nothing, though admitting the need and necessity for action in assisting Great Britain was just as great in 1909 as in 1912. So soon as Mr. Borden made his proposal, he was then prepared to go to any length. Sir Wilfrid's ships (2 in number, would cost twenty million dollars more than the Borden ships, would require 5,000 seamen and entail an annual cost for maintenance of a between seventy and eighty million dollars and take ten or twelve years to build, and after all would not meet the supposed emergency.

This evidently was too gigantic a proposition to commence a navy on and the result was the more hopeless for the Liberals and the less chance if an election was forced of getting back to power. Of course, in a matter of this nature, denunciations must be passed on those in a better position to know. Mr. Borden and his ministers who met the Admiralty of Great Britain are in this class. Then the action of the Imperial Government in putting into commission some 70 per cent. of their warships, ready within twenty-four hours to go on the fighting line, and that \$240,000,000 are to be expended in the construction of warships within the present year, would indicate that the British authorities on both sides of the House anticipate there is peril and danger, and something may be doing and not very far away. The talk put up by Messrs. Oliver and Dick Clark that ships without men was an affront to Great Britain and a disgrace to Canada, was most absurd. It was ships the Admiralty suggested and ships of the strongest and most powerful type that science could build or money supply that Mr. Borden proposes to give. It is said the intrinsic value in giving is not so much in the gift

as the spirit in which it is given. There should be unanimity, no hating, no divisions, to destroy the great moral aspect of the compilation, the voluntary action in support of the Empire. It is this that "no much pleases the British people, and it's a happy and most encouraging feature that even among these Liberals in the House that were first in opposition now express this same opinion.

J. G. GREGORY.

Medicine Valley

The small surprise party at Mr. E. T. Bradshaw's on Jan. 27th, was enjoyed by all who were there. Many thanks, Lady. The "cleans" in these parts had better watch out, as a certain young man was out hunting them with a rifle. Mr. H. Berry has been on the sick list, but is better at time of writing. Mr. Emmet Scroggie is back to the Valley after quite a long absence. Messrs. H. P. Jensen and C. L. Withers made a trip to Cumming's mill last week. The people of the Gimlet School District are getting up a box social to be held on Feb. 20th. The program committee, E. J. Russell, Hall, Misses Eva Motter and Nora Withers, will vouch for a good program. Everybody come. Ladies please bring boxes. Proceeds for a school library.

ECKVILLE

The election held Jan. 25th for councillor for District No. 400-3, resulted in the election of Mr. 1. Ninni over Mr. Ed. Mitzen by a vote of 18 to 11.

The lots in blocks 3 and 4 are now for sale, and anyone wishing to buy should do so soon, as the best of these lots will soon be bought. In addition to the two blocks of lots, a school site has been surveyed between Third and Fourth Avenues, and beside First Street East. The prices of the lots are higher than those on the lots which have been sold.

Mr. Chas. Gustafson has Mr. Limer engaged to put up his livery barn. The building will be 50x100 feet, and when completed will be one of the best in the country.

Mr. A. Eckford made a business trip to Edmonton last week.

The dance on Jan. 31st, under the management of Messrs. Clauson and Wall, was very successful. Considering the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was good, many being present from Lockhart, Gilby and Leslieville. The prizes were awarded Mrs. Stevens and Mr. Kapsala. Another dance is announced for Friday, Feb. 14th.

Many in this neighborhood are wishing for skidding, to enable them to get their work done. Some intend hauling lumber for building in the spring, others intend putting up ice and various other jobs.

For a sprain you will find Chamberlain's Liniment excellent. It allays the pain, removes the soreness, and soon restores the parts to a healthy condition. 25 and 50 cents bottles for sale by Lacombe Drug Co., Ltd.

SPRING VALLEY
To the People of Spring Valley, S. D.:
In the Western Globe of Jan. 22nd, I notice that the Spring Valley correspondent says the school was closed "one week" too soon, but that the teacher got her pay. Yes, when our secretary found himself cornered in Lacombe on Dec. 31st, facing Inspector Thibeau and myself, the salary was paid in full.

And the amount filled in the blank following "salary earned by said teacher" in the report, had to be altered to \$750, the year's salary. Owing to a miscalculation made by our secretary, he had estimated the salary for 207 days at first, instead of counting the three days the school was closed for repairs, as he should have done. Consequently, as 210 days is a teaching year, it is an erroneous statement to say that school was closed one week too soon. S. V. TEACHER—1912.

BLACKFALDS

Mr. Black and friend, from Edmonton, were visiting Mr. Kenworthy last Thursday. Blackfalds and Jackfalds met in a hockey match last Wednesday night. The result was a walkover for Blackfalds by a score of 14 to 4.

C. Le Blanc got in last night from a long driving trip west. He reports some bad snowdrifts especially around Eckville.

Mr. Sorenson has opened up a boot and shoe store in connection with his grocery business. We hope he will have a repairing department.

There were 120 men shipped out to the Mountain House yesterday.

Mr. Sampson and Mr. Coverdale, two old hockey enthusiasts, were in to see the game last night.

Mr. Maudon Milton returned from Edmonton last night.

A large number of young people are taking in the masquerade carnival tomorrow night.

In a hockey match between Blackfalds and Lakeside last night, after a very close and exciting game, the latter won out by a score of 4 to 3. Willis and Warren, for Blackfalds, got in some fine work.

Mr. Edward Plum, a farmer in this vicinity, was the other day offered \$37 per head for his steers.

We understand that Mr. Warren, assistant to Mr. Sweet, the station agent here, has been offered a position at Coronation.

Mr. P. H. Lowe has sold a half section of his land. The price realized was \$25 per acre.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Inskip were down from Lacombe today. "Skin" informs us he is leaving for the Old Country about the first of March.

Old ones will sag again better have new ones Mr Swell Dresser.

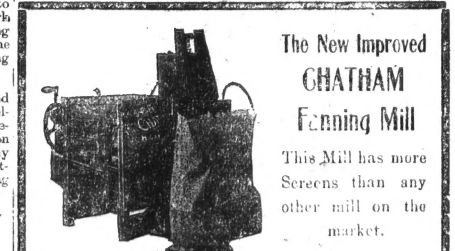


IT IS TRUE YOU CAN PRESS THE SAG OUT OF THAT OLD WINTER SUIT AND MAKE IT DO YOU A FEW WEEKS LONGER, BUT WHY NOT ORDER THAT NEW SPRING SUIT NOW AND HAVE THE LONGER TO WEAR.

OUR SPRING SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS ARE HERE, EMBRACING ALL OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS AND SHAPES. OUR MATERIALS ARE ALL WOOLLENS FROM THE BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MILLS. LET US MAKE YOUR SPRING SUIT AND OVERCOAT.

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Big Sale

of Millinery, Ladies Waists, Notions, Chinaware, etc.

Mrs. Mobley is offering the following goods at prices never heard of in Lacombe.

5,000 yards of Ribbon at Half Price.

1,000 yards Lace, all widths and grades, Half Price

3 dozen Ladies' Silk and Worsted Waists, 1-3 Price

\$5.00 Waists for One Dollar while they last

100 Choice Ladies' Felt Hats at 1-3 Price and less

Chinaware and Toys 1-3 price and less

50 Children's Caps and Tams at 1-4 price

Ladies' Side and Back Combs at 1-4 price

Hundreds of Fancy Notions 1-3 price

These Goods are going fast, and those who miss this Sale are missing an opportunity that they may never have again.

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